To recapitulate: the French rifled guns are bad, because they must have windage; because they require, comparatively, great elevations, and because their wo kmanship is not at all up to the requirements of rifled long-range guns. They must soon be superseded by different constructions, or they will reduce the French artillery practice to the worst in Europe.

We have purposely examined these guns a little in detail, as they gave us, thereby, an opportunity of explaining the chief principles of rifled ordnance. In a concluding article we shall cons der the two systems proposed, which in England are now contesting for superiority-systems both of which are founded upon loading by the breech, absence of windage, and perfect work manship-the Armstrong system and that of Whitworth.

## . THE PRESIDENCY.

BATES AND READ.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. SIR: It is evident that the Presidential canvage of 1860 will be without a parallel in our national history, and I deem it of the greatest importance that the Republicans throughout the country should take a careful review of their strength in the several States, in order that we may safely rely upon obtaining electoral votes emough to secure the victory. There is nothing more dangerous than over-confidence; and certain it is that if the Republicans expect to obtain so decided a success in the Free States, in the coming contest, as in 1856 the hope will prove a vain one. Yet we can and we must secure the 114 electoral votes given for Fremont though it cannot be disguised that Connecticut is far from being safe. I trust, however, that Gov. Backing ham's majority of 600 will prove a more permanent benefit than if it had exceeded five times that number.

benefit than if it had exceeded five times that number. To be forewarned is to be forearmed.

In reference to cannidates for the Presidency in this rection, Gov. Seward has a very decided majority, and if his election could be rendered at all probable, the rumber of his supporters would be largely increased. But principles, not man, is the bencon light by which the deliberations of the Chicago Convention should be rectified as a confidence who can obtain the guided in selecting a canditate who can obtain the Electoral votes of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Indiana, Electoral votes of Pennsylvania, New-Jerzey, Indiana, and Illinois. Adding Minnesota to the Republican column, gives us 118 votes, which, with Pennsylvania and New-Jerzey, elects our candidates. Or. should New-Jerzey and Connecticut be loss, Indiana would cave us, having Illinois in reserve. Having closely canvassed New-Jersey and Pennsylvania for the last convased New Jersey and remsylvants for the last awanty years. I can eafely say, that a between Saward and Bates in those States the preponderance of scatiment is decidedly in favor of the latter, which makes him the most available candidate. But as many here object to Judge Bates as not being a Republican, let us need whether this be so, or what constitutes are those Republican. It is true test Judge Candidate. orthodex Republican. It is true tost Judge Bases voted for Mr. Fillmore in 1856, in preference to Euchanan, as did the entire Whip party of the Slave-holding States, and many of the Republican members of the present Congress—the latter voting for Fillmore in preference to Fremont, while, there being no Fremont Electoral ticket in Missouri, Judge Bases, knowing Mr. Bachanan's antecedente, gave his suffrage for Fillmore.

limere. Mr. Bates, in a letter addressed to the Missouri dele-Mr. Bates, in a letter addressed to the Missouri delegates to the Chicago Convention, easys that he is opposed to the extension of Slavers into the Territories: that he believes the Constitution neither carries Slavery into the Territories, nor anywhere else, out only asts upon it where already established; that the dicta accompanying the decision of the Judgee of the Superme Court in the Dred Scott case, were not only extra-judicial, but established a most unfortunate precedent, which may lead to a daugerous conflict of authority among the coordinate branches of the Government. ment; that he recognizes so distinctions among Ameri-can citizens, holding that Government is bound to pro-tect all in the enjoyment of their rights, whether native or foreign born; that he is in isvor of a railroad to the Pacific; that he advocates the passage of that just and benign measure, the Homestead bill, and of one imme-States, Add to these, Judge Bales's hielong advocacy of protection to home tabor—having for more than thirty years been the nno mpromising supporter of a protective tariff, and of river and harbor improvements, it may rafely be asked what other candidate named for Presidential honors is more unequivocally commit-ted to Republican principles. But it is said that Judge Eates is but a recent convert to Republicau sm. force can there be in this? We have existed as force can there be in this? We have existed as a distinct organization only slace 1854, and it is well knewn that Gov. Corwin, Senator Cameron, and Speaker Pannington were each far behind Seward, Chase, and Francis P. Blair in entering the Republican ranks. It is enough for all true men to know that if Edward Bates be selected as our candidate and elected, that his Cabinet will be composed of such men as Seward, Corwin Banka Fessenden, and the best talent enlisted in

It must not be forgotten by the delegates to the Chi-It must not be forgotten by the delegates to the Chicago Convention that the canvass of 1800 will not be confined to the election of President and Vice-President only, but that the political character of the next Congress will also be determined at the coming elections. One hundred and thirty-five members of the present House are to be elected this Autumn from the Pres States alone. Of these 103 are Republicans, 8 Anti-Lecompton Democrats, 1 American, and 23 Democrate in the present Congress. These proportions, at least, must be preserved to give us the ascendancy in the new Congrese; and the Convention should weigh well this consideration in the selection of our standard bearer. So, also, in regard to the Republican weigh well this consideration in the selection of our standard-bearer. So, also, in regard to the Republican assendency in the United States Senate, which will also depend upon the decision of the Convention. There are already 26 Republican Senators chosen; add Kansas 2, making 28 leaving necessary the election of 6 additional Republicans, which we can obtain, viz. New-Jersey 1, Pennsylvania 1, Indiana 2, Munster 1, and Chrone Leis 1, 34 area the Venn Pennsylvania 1, and the Vennsylvania 1, and the Venn sots I, and Oregon 1-in all 34, giving the Vice-President elect the casting vote in the Secure.

vention whether we shall have a complete and benea-cent triumph in the coming election, thus p acing the Republican party on a broad, national basis, or, by the selection of improper candidates, ensuin a signal defeat. As a member of the great Republican party, I humbly suggest for the canaderation of the Conven-

Ror President, Edward Batts of Missouri,
For Five-President John M. Rhad of Pennsylvania,
confidently believing that this ticket would be triEmphantly elected.
J. D. H.
Foughkeepese, N. Y., April 12, 1888.

GOV. SEWARD IN MASSACHUSETTS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Siz: How allly some people appear in being so alarmed at the result of the Rhode Island election! They are like a flock of abeep startled by the skipping of a young lamb. This is courting defeat. I have found scarcely a Republican who does not prefer Seward for our next Presidential candidate. many fear be is not generally popular. Everybody

wants Seward, but everybody thinks that everybody eise don't want him. I have conversed with men from all parts of the country, North and West, and the result of my observation is as stated above. Now, it is use less to think of reconciling conservatism. Its union with us will be only on condition of its ruling, which would only work the ruin and demoralization of our party. If we cannot elect our choice for President on se strength of our principles this time, let us wait juicely until we can, thus showing the purity of our bleations, and the final result will be a strong and victorious party, whose movements shall not be governed by availability of cannidates, but by principles, had deep and firm in the hearts of the people. But I be deep and firm in the hearts of the product.

liers we can elect our choice. Don't let us show the bility plan is all gammon, and it will prove, as it al-ways has in the long run, a suicidal policy. Give us a candidate who represents the North on the great ques-tion of the century, and you shall see that "At last, there is a North." white feather just on the eve of battle. The availa bility plan is all gammon, and it will grove, as it al

CONNECTICUT-THE LESSON.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: Now that our State election is over, I feel in clined to put in a word among your numerous corre spondents, in regard to the all absorbing question, Who is the strongest man for Republican cancidate for President?-more especially as you have been told hat with either Seward, Fremont, or any of the others unmed, we can carry Connecticut. To this I must dissept. While admitting the great ability of Mr. Seward and the popularity of Fremont, yet either would be s beavy landfor Connecticut. The great cry of secforal candidates would be renewed against Fremont and to a greater extent the same would be said against seward. During the late convass in this State, the treat and chief topic of the Democratic speakers was o quote from Mr. Seward and etigmatize the Repubdone as Abolis ouisis; and had is not been for the coppularity and conservation of Gov. Buckinghau,

might have succeeded.

There is on this point an instructive lesson from the

There is on this point an instructive lesson from the eccent elections in this State and Rhode Island, and, I doubt not, will have its influence at Chicago.

Now, "Who is the man to win?" who will not only take the votes of straight Republicans, but also that large class of conservative men in every State who have cut themselves lose from party lines, ready to go for Republican principles and a man free from the sharge of sectionalism. Such a man is Edward Butes of Misson't—a man of high ability, a leading and long-thrown Wastern statesman, or unsullied reputation. known Western statesman, or unsulfied reputation. Give us Edward Bates, and we can give you Cont and Rhode Island by a larger vote than for any of those now proposed.

A CONNECTICUT BELEGATE TO NATIONAL WHIG CONVENTION OF 1852.

CONNECTICUT-MODERATION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: As the columns of your paper are open for the people to express their choice of men for President, and give reasons for their convictions that A. B. or C. would command the heaviest vote, permit me to say that while I have been in the main a " Seward man, and would like to see him President, believing there are few so capable as he, I do not believe it is best that he should receive the nomination of the Chicago Convention, because I believe he would fail to secure thousands of votes which might be secured for others. If Mr. Seward, or any one well known as a Radical Republican, is nomicated, a third ticket will surely be in the field, and in the doubful, or "Pivotal States," snough of Opposition votes will be cast for it to make the election of a Sham-Democrat an easy victory.

I like the firm of McLean & Bell. They are well known as true men. Their ability apparatus of the state of the sta I like the firm of McLean & Bell. They are known as true men. Their ability, experience, statesmannip, and patrictism cannot be called in question. They would be free from the charge of ultraism, which would be persistently rung against some other talked-of-candidates—charges—which though false. which would be persistently range against some other talked-of-candidates charges. Which though false, would have the effect to drive away thousands of votes. These men would secure the votes of "Americans." "Conservatives," "Union Men," and "Old Whigh," while it is difficult to conceive how any Republican who seeks practical results can object to them. Mr. Bell has fought with the Republicans upon the most prominent questions dividing them from the other party the part few years. And who doubts that had Judge McLean been in Congress the and who doubt had been in Congress the past eix years, his voice and voice would have been against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and against the Lecompton Constitution, and with the Republicans on every essential question? Would not their influence be in behalf of the Constitutional rights of svery section of the country? And who but "ex-tremists," North or South, is not content with that? They would form the head of an Administration which nid command confidence and respect, both at home

Bates, or some one else in whom the conservative por tion of people North and South will have confidence. and for whom we can secure their votes. And I hope one of the candidates will be from a Slave State.

Furely there are men there who are worthy the posiion. If men are not selected upon whom the elements ion. If men are not selected upon whom the elements
of the Opposition may be centered, then I think every
ndication points to a defeat. This State can be carried
for a conservative man, but not for any one known as

radical Republican.

The results of the recent election are sufficiently exleit upon this point. Governor Buckingham is perscorelly very popular, is conservative in haviews; no charges of "treasonable" or "incendiary" language were brought against him, and yet the majority he has fees not afford margin for any experiments with ultramen, or those generally so called. I know he received wany votes which a Radical Republican cannot secure for President. I trust your efforts to secure the combined vote of the Opposition upon some man she Mr. Bates, or Judge MoLean, will prove successful; and we may enter the campaign in hopeful expectation of a victory, which shall secure an Administration worthy of more respect than is generally entertained toward

Hartford, Conn. April 13, 1860. PERSONAL PREFERENCES SHOULD NOT

GOVERN.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Siz: After reading the communications lately pubhed in THE TRIBUNE on the choice of a Presidential andidate, it seems to me that the subject should be considered in another point of view. The writers have erences, or their estimate of their favorite candidate's trength in a particular locality. Such considerations hould not bave much weight. It is not to be preumed that any candidate will be thought of, whose haracter and antecedents do not furnish a sufficient paranty that the prest principle upon which the Republican party is founded, i. e., that Slavery shall not be extended over the public Territory, will b fully carried out, under his administration: but while he calm and considerate men who founded that party neist upon this, they do not require any evidence of usest upon this, they do not require any evidence of a spirit of acure hostility sgainst Slavery, as it is found existing in the several Stales. Their platform is what it was at the beginning—the efflicient action of Congress and legislation to prevent Slavery in the Territory of the United States, and non-interference with the system in the States where it is already established.

thed. The phrases "higher law" and "irrepressible con flict' find no p ace in that platform; and, however true they now be as abetract propositions, they form no cart of its practical creed. If intrusted with power, the Republican party will look for no "higher law" the Republican party will look for he hader have to the administration of the Government than the Con-stitution formed for its administration; and, although all diverse systems of labor are in rome sense conflic-ing, it will never sanction any bostile interference by the Federal Government with a subject wisely intrusted by the Constitution to the care of the State Governments. This view has already been formally adopted by the Republican party in this State.

Both at Auburn and at Syracuse, in the formation of the party, attempts were made to make it augressive is its action on the subject of Slavery, but they did not in its action on the subject of Slavery, but they did not meet with the approbation of the conventions; and even a resolution that all constitutional measures should be acopted for the extirpation of Slavery, was opposed and rejected. Formed to resone the Federal Government from the since interest, which was antirely sectional, and had become aggressive, it refused to sanction any resolution which bound it to a sectional and

With a party thus moderate and practical in its aims, any of the candidates who have been named present a proper standard bearer. If Mr. Seward's friends in this State did not join the Republican organization until its success had become an assured fact, and if Mr. Bates's friends in Miscouri did not make a Republican saue there until it could be done without descrediting the came, should they be deemed less worthy that Chase Banks, Wade, and others, who rallied round the standard as soon as it was unfuried, and have addressed to the standard as soon as it was unfuried, and have addressed to the standard as soon as it was unfuried, and have addressed to the standard as soon as it was unfuried, and have addressed to the standard as soon as it was unfuried, and have addressed to the standard as the standard to the standa bered to it with a spirit and firmness deserving of all benor? These questions as to the date of a man's acession to our ranks should not have any weight in the Convention. The only questions worthy of considera-tion are, first, Is be possessed of the qualities of relia-bility, public nonor, and freedom from selfish motives, so that the country can feel assured that he will adhere n good faith to the avowed principles or platform of the party which makes him its candidate.

se furnish a bener guaranty of his fidelity than any professions of Republican principles although ac-compenied by more tours than John Tyler shed for Clay's defeat at Harrisburg. The next question is, can the various elements necessary to success be con-centrated in his support? This involves an examina-tion of the position of the Republican party in those states where we may expect success. In the Eastern States, and in all the Western States except Illinois and Indians, the Republican ascondancy is with rea-onable effort secure; and, in Illinois and Indiana, with the exception of some preferences naturally given to Western candidates, success may be attained with any candidates selected by the Convention. The real diffi-celty is in the three Middle States—New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania. There exists here an elemen which cannot be overlooked. In New-Jersey and which cannot be overlooked. In New-Joreey and Penneyivanis, the last Presidential election, and those transpiring since, have established the fact that, with-out the certial cooperation of the Americans, the Re-publicans cannot hope for success. In New-York, though the Republicans have the con-

trol of the & ate Government, the vote at the polls has hitherto been vo divided between the three parties that it must be conce ded that the Republicans have not exis must be conce, sed that the Republicans have not be hibited a clear majority over the other two parties, but only a large plurality, and by the indiscreet manner in which the overtures of the Americans to unite upon a common platform was contemptuously rejected, they were induced, at the hast election, to demonstrate, by selective from the Re milican and Democratic ticket that they held the balance of power in this State. A though this demonstration occur not tend to increase the moral influence of New York, as a Republican State, it enables us to deal with established facts inseed of probabilities, which, in political estimates, so easily

I admit that the people of this State are strongly is

I admit that the people of this State are strongly in favor of the principles of the Republican party, but in a considerable pertion of them are also strongly moved by the arrogant interference of foreigners, as such with our domestic politics, and the abbse of the elective franckise, growing out of such interference.

A slicere and honest effort to remedy that abuse would have brought nearly all of that mode of thinking into the Republican ranks. No such effort has been made, and an element of discord and weakness has been suffered to exist, which a more wise and generous policy would have added to our strength. I am therefore compelled to regard New-York as one of the therefore compelled to regard New-York as one of th States where success depends upon the cordial co-operation of the Americans with the Republicans, and some regard must be had to that consideration in the selection of a candidate. I know that any doubt as to the vote of this State will be ridiculed as savoring of unwise timidity; but we must pot ignore the facts, the unwise timidity; but we must not ignore the facts, that in all general elections we have hitterto only had a plurality; that at the last election the Americans demosstrated that they held the balance of power; and that the jobbing legislation in both Houses at Albany, this Winter, in which prominent Republicans have been too conspicuous, have not tended to increase our political strength in the State. The considerate and thoughtful men who abandoned their former political associations to form the Republican party, never intended it as a machine to carry out the jobbing legislation of any political managers, and the scenes now transpiring at ss a machine to carry out the jobbing legislation of any political managers, and the scenes now transpiring at the Capitol, have produced among them a strong feeling of cistrust in its management, which does not increase our political strength. I feel, therefore, that New-York must be ranked with New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, as States where all the elements of opposition to the Admistration, must be united to insure success, and that the Chicago Convention in presenting a candidate must select one who can bring about a cordial cooperation of these elements in his support to secure the votee of the three middle States. Their united vote is necessary to our success, and the essential inquiry is. is necessary to our success, and the essential inquiry is who smong the prominent candidates already named s best fitted to secure it ?

A REPUBLICAN FROM THE START.

WHO CAN CARRY PENNSYLVAMA ?

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune : Sin: What pomination can the Chicago Conven tion make that will most certainly securs Pennsyl vania? Can ber electoral vote be safely relied upon for any man that may be nominated by that body These and many other questions like them are daily saked in private conversation, and propounded in the columns of public isurnals.

There is, in my judgment, only one mode of arriving at an intelligent and sat sfactory conclusion on the subject. The real condition of political affairs in the State must be fully understood and appreciated to form a correct judgment. The People's party of the State are well aware of the course that should be pursued at Chicago to insure their success, and have clearly and nomietakably indicated, in various forms, the means noministably indicated, in various forms, the means necessary to make their success certain. Let the People's Delegation, when they come to Chicago, be asked their opinion, and they will, with united voice, proclaim that the nomination of General Cameron will certainly secure the electoral voice of the State; and they will, reluctantly and regretfully, but with equal unanimity, declare that the State cannot be relied upon as certainly secure for the Chicago nomines, with any other may as the candidate.

with any other man as the candidate.

The character of the People's Party of this State is sadly misunderstood by those in other States, who appear to take it for granted that all belonging to, and with it, will regard the action at Chicago obligatory upon them, and support the nomination as a matter of course. In this, they may find themselves mistaken when it is too late, if they fail to act in each a manuer as to meet the peculiar condition of things existing in this State. The People's Party was organized with a this State. The Feople's Farty was organized winview of harmonizing and consolidating the opposition to
the Democracy, and admirably well has it answered
that purpose, as its victories of 1858 and 1859 do testify;
but it succeeded only by rallying to its standard the
conservative voters in the State, who, though hostile to
Democratic miscule, had refused repeatedly to connect
themselves with the Republican party, as such. To the
hearty connection of that year purposus class of hearty cooperation of that very numerous class of voters may be attributed the two successive triumphs of the People's Party. For the truth of this assertion het facts speak. They need but be shown to satisfy any unbiassed mind, that the success of the Chicago nominee in this State will be utterly hopeless, unless he be a man who can command the support of that por tion of the People's Party. They cannot be mustere tion of the People's Party. They cannot be indiscrete into his support by the discipline of party drill-sergesnts; because they will not regard his nomination as of binding obligation upon them, and will only support him in case he to acceptable to them.

The following comparison of the vote at the Presidential faction; in November 1856 with that of the

Total vote in the State.....

There were at that time sixty-four counties in the State. In thirty of these—viz.: the counties of Adams, Bedford, Berke, Blair, Cambria, Carbon, Centre, Clar-ion, Clearfield, Cunton, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Fayette, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata Lancaster, Lycoming, Millin, Montgomery, North-ampton, Northumberland, Perry, Philadelphia, Schuyl-kill, Somerset, Snyder and York—the vote was as fol-

Thus, it will be perceived that in these thirty counties, giving a Democratic majority of 23,502, over one half of the vote of the State was cast, and that in these Mr. Fillmore received mae-tenths of his entire vote in the State; while Col. Fremont did not reach even one-third of the vote given for him in the State. In the

remaining thirty-four counties, Col. Fremont had 13,500 majority over Buchanan, but that was not enough to overcome the enormous majority in the enough to overcome the enormous majority in the thirty counties named.

Now, let us look at the result for Auditor-General at the October election in 1859. In the same thirty counties, giving so large a Democratic majority in 1856, and where Mr. Fillmore received macretaks of his entire vote, and Col. Fremont not one-third of his, Thomas E. Cochran, the People's candidate, had a majority of 6,729 over the Democratic candidate, while his majority in the remaining counties was only 10,562. Thus, we have these glaring and unmistakable facts received to our view, in comparing the result of the presented to our view. In comparing the result of the State election last October with that for the Presidency

Buchenan's majority.....

mis from the thraldom of the Democracy was brough about in the counties where Mr. Filimore receive nine-tenths of his support in 1855. They not out made up the loss of 12,115 in the Republican counties where Col. Fromont received over two-thirds of hertire vote, but swelled their gains to give Mr. Cost rane a majority yet of 17,292. An organization like that of the People's Party only could have produced such a result. It gathered to itself that large vote which is opposed to the Democracy, but outside of the Republican party, and with its aid revolutionized the State. This conservative class of voters hold the bal ance of power between the Republicans and Dem ocrats, and they are willing and ready to support the Republican nominee, asking no other condition that that he shall be a man in whom they repose confi-dence. They do not ask the Republican party to pass outside of its organization for a candidate to suit their own peculiar views. Let the Republican party, at Chicago, nominate one of its own men, who will yet be able to command the entire support of the People's Party, and we shall have a fair and reasonable hope of success in the State. Let it be the man whose identification with the Republican party is unques-tioned, whom the People's State Convention, by a vote

of 127 to 4, has indicated as the choice of the party, and he will yet produce a still greater revolution, and obtain her electoral vote by an unprecedented majority, for he will not only unite its entire support, but receive thousands of votes from men who hitherto have voted with the Democraty.

pority, for he wanted of votes from men who have voted with the Democracy.

In speaking thus, I am influenced by no particular personal preferences for Gen. Cameron, who is the almost unanimous choice of the People's Party of the State. Nor do I wish to be understood that no other state. Nor do I wish to be understood that no other state. man can obtain its united support, though it will be difficult to find that man. It is undoubtedly true that the entire Republican portion of the People's Party will support the Chicago nominee, be he who he may, but this cannot with truth be said of the other portion. but this cannot with truth be said of the other portion. No man named, however, but Gen. Camerou could obtain more than the onlied support of the People's Party, and it is by no means certain that that will suffice to carry the State at the next election. The Democracy are thoroughly united in support of their candidate for Govarnor, and in all likelihood will be in support of the Charleston nominee, especially if it be, as is probable, a new man. To guard against well-founded apprehensions of the result in the State, and make certain of success, there is but one safe course for the Chicago Convention to pursue, and that is the one indicated by our State Convention in the selection of the candidate. Let others allow their juagments to be blinded by personal prejudices, and inform you and your readers, if they will, that such is not the political condition of things in this State, I am sure the almost unanimous action of the People's Party of the State has too clearly and unmistably indicated its sense of danger, and mode of escape thereform, for either you danger, and mode of escape therefrom, for either you or your readers to misapprehend the course that should be pursued at Chicago, if it be the design of the Convention to make certain of the electoral vote of Pennal and the Convention to make certain of the electoral vote of Pennal and the Convention to make certain of the electoral vote of Pennal and the Convention to make certain of the electoral vote of Pennal and the Convention to make certain of the electoral vote of Pennal and the Convention to Make Convention to the Conv

THE ADMINISTRATION CORRUPTIONS.

On Thursday, J. C. Van Dyke, late U. S. District Attorney of Pennsylvania, Eastern District, was before the Covode Investigating Committee at Washington. Certain correspondence, supposed to have passed between him and Mr. Buchanan, was desired. The following examination preceded the delivery of the

Chairman-In your former examination you stated Chairman—In your former examination you stated that if you had any conversation or correspondence with the President, prior to the month of March, 1869, it was of a private and confidential character. Will you state whether you have had any conversation or correspondence with him since that time?

Witness—I have, Sir.
Chairman—Was that correspondence of a private and

confidential character?
Witness—The first letter was, but the injunction of

correspondence of a nature that in your opinion of correspondence of a nature that in your opinion it would be improper to reveal on the ground of public policy, or which can be classed in the alegory of privileged communications.

Witten. Taking the correspondence are whole I

Witness-Taking the correspondence as a whole, I do not think there is. Chairman—Does that correspondence relate in any marner to your removal from office, or to the comb nation among the Federal officers in your State for pe litical purposes?
Witness—It relates altogether to those subjects.

Withest—If relates altogether to those subjects.

Chairman—Have you say objections to furnishing this Committee with a copy of that correspondence?

Witness—So far as 1 am myself concerned, I can have no objections; but there are others involved in it

that would induce me not to desire to expose it. hat would induce me not to desire to expose in.
Chairman—Have you a copy of it with you?
Witness—I have it not with me.
Chairman—Can you get a copy of it?
Witness—I can, by going to my hotel.
Chairman—Then the Committee will have to ask you to furnish them with a copy.
Witness—If the Committee insist upon its question, I

Witness—If the Committee insist upon its question know of no grounds upon which I can object, and w furnish a copy.

This was accordingly done, as follows: MR. BUCHANAN TO MR. VAN DYKE.

Private...

Private...

Mr. BUCHANAN TO MR. VAN DYKE.

Washington, March 14, 120

My Dran Sir.—The efficial duties of the Collector of an permant Fort and those of the District-Attorney, are in their ture so intimately connected that it is quite impossible for the conduct the public business, with due regnet to the public terests, while they are in a state of such open and invoten nostlitity, as to forbid all personal and official intercourse we each other. This being now, and having been for some tip past, the condition of affairs between yourself and Mr. Baker, has been finally reserved to make a change, and this in accounce with the views of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Sectory of the interior, and Attorney-General, the members of administratine exercising a supervision respectively over of the two officers.

Administrator, everying a supervisions to communicate this de-of the two efficiers.

I deem it due to our friendly relations to communicate this de-termination to you in advance. This is the more especially proper as in May, 1858, it was solely on my solicitation you would consent to remain, and this only for a few months: and I have reason to believe the place has not since become more agree-able to you.

From your friend, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

JAMES C. VAN DYKE, osq.

MR. VAN DIKE TO MR. BUCHANAN. PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1860.

My Drar Sir: Your letter to meander date of the 14th inst is this morning received, in which you inform me that "the dies of the Collector of an important port and those of the Dirick Attorney are in their nature se intimately connected that could pressable for the could pressable for the could be seen to be is not Attorney are in their nature so intrinstely counsel is quite impossible for them to conduct the public but due regard to the public interests while they are manch open and inverterate hosellity as to forbid all peoflicial intercourse with each other," and that for this has been finally resolved to make a change, in account the views of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary interior, and the Attorney General. I regard that your marked "private," since coming from the President, with appointment I have been honered and concerning a second original conduct. I should not marked "pivale," since coming from the President, while whose argonimment I have been honered and concercing as it does my official conduct. I should not be expected to treat it as such. I, of course, have no objection to offer to the determination on the part of the Administration to reake the proposed change; but you will, I trust, enuse me in not allowing the impression to no abroad that this change is required, because the personal and political relations existing between the Collector of the Port and myself have ever prevented, on my part, the proper discharge of off that duties, or that such relations have in any way conflicted with the public interests. That such a change is not controlled by these considerations, is fairly inferable from the fact that the personal and political relations which at present exist between the Collector of the Port and myself are precisely the same as they were at the time of my appointment, and when, at your personal collectation. I accepted the office, and are the lance at they had been, with the full knowledge of the Administration, for nearly one year previous to that appointment. By relations with the Collector, as I have frequently informed you in conversation and by letter, are the result of my unwilling.

and as they had been, with the full knowledge of the Administration, for nearly one year previous to that appointment. By yearlians with the Collector, as I have frequently informed you in convensation and by letter, are the result of my unwilling mass to approve the conduct of the Collector in his tyra mined abuse of the patronage of the Federal Government, with a view to control the withese of the people in their primary local elections. This, in conformity with your own just views as expressed in times past, when in 1839-49, 1845-44, and 1847-48, it was supposed that the same power was used to prevent your political advancement, I have always disapproved and discounterast each of the extent of my ability. The banding togetors by a Collector of Costems, of the entire force of subordin e Federal officers, the necessities of many off whom may compel them to yield their own convictions to his threats of removal, and the controlling of the pointical preferences of other persons under promises of appointment, are intringements of the rights of the expits, a violation of the Democratic spirit of our institutions, and at all times dangerous to the parity and perpetuity of an elective government. And the pastification of my course I have to say, in a spirit of the utmost kindness and good feeling to yourself personally, that no desire for office nor fear of removal could make me so far to forget my self-expect, or forces my right as a citizen, as to yield even a slight angulescence in the candont of the gentleman who, in this respect, has so grossly abused the Federal patronage in this State.

This has been heretofore the same of diversity of opinion between the Collector and myself. An admittional soure has a rises within a stort time, whole, being now fresh, appears to be the principal matter of compilain. I refer to the fact that, within a city was a supersons notoriously do not discharge the duttes of their apparent on the following continue in office. You at itstifuce informatic of the Quident of the Collector o

I have already written to the proper Department for information but whether the charge is sustained by all the facts. I have no been able to say, the informent not having pressed a farther in restigation.

I laving made this atstement, with the view of placing the

I son, Sir, with assumence of my personal regard, respectfully your friend and obedient servant, J. C. VAN DYKE, Attorney for U. S., E. D. of Penn. MR. EUCHANAN TO MR. VAN DYKE

MR. BUCHANAN TO MR. VAN DYKE

WASHINGTON, March 19, 1980.

My Dhan Sin: I reply to your favor of the 16th inst. received yesterday, for the purpose of stating that you are quite at the erry to use my letter of the 14th inst., as though it had not been marked, "private."

I repeat emphatically that this letter presents my reasons for making a change in the office of District-Attorney. My extreme reinctance to do what might be disagreeable to you has prevented me from addressing you at an earlier period, and this although your official superiors in the different Departments were long since of opinion that the public interests required such a charge.

I had heped, although almost against hope, when I last self-cited you to remain in office, that your personal regard for my-self if nothing else, would eventually induce you to modify your hostility against the Collector to such a degree as to induce you to hold personal and official intercourse with him concerning your respective public duties. Had this been she case it is all abculd ever have required. In this hope I am sorry to say I have been entirely disappointed.

I shall part with you with deep and sincere regret, and at the

present moment attention no beautiful you and yours, except them of hearty good will.

From your friend, very respectfully,

JARES G. VAN DYRE, esq. JAMES BUCHANAN.

MR. VAN DYKE TO MR. BUCHANAN. MR. VAN DYKE TO MR. BUCHANAN.

MT DEAR SIR: I have the bonor to acknowledge the receipt on the 21st inst., of your letter under date the 19th last.

Before receiving your communication of the lith inst., I had been formished with no intimation from yourself personally, of rem any member of your Administration, that the pursonal relations existing between the Collector of the port and myself were such as interfered with the proper discharge of my official duties. These relations, distasted as they may have indeed been, have, however, upon no occasion been allowed by myself to stand in the warpof that official intercourse which the public interests required.

to stand in the way of that changes make a your letters to me of Your conversations with me as well as your letters to me of this subject, have invariably referred to the subject in its politics aspects, and as affecting the unmayement of internal party politics in which I have always considered every citizen fully competent to judge of his own course without the assistance of a Collection of the control of in which I have always considered every citizens party politica, in which I have always considered every citizens fully competent to judge of his own course without the assistance of a Collector of Contents. This was especially the case in our last conversation to which you have referred and in which you will ne doubt upon reflection remember that official drive and relations were not mentioned. Your only request at that time was, that I would not interfere which the Collector in his meangement of the then approaching campaign, to elect delegates to our State Convention, called for the purpose of nominating a Governor, and sending delegates to the Charleston National Convention. And the only occasion in which I ever had any intercourse with any other member of the Administration touching this matter was in 1838, when the Attorney-General, in conversation, informed me, that in his opinion the good of the party required union and concent of action among all the Federal officers. This conversation referred only to unity in the meangement of internal party politics and had special reference to the judicial mominating convention. The tenor of his conversation was to secure a complete combination as in conflict with the doctrine of State Rights as interpreted by the Democratic Party, and have believed that to unite in them would be deregatory to every feeling of self-respect.

I regret that the duty I owe to myself and to those friends with whom I have acted, requires me to say this much; and I do it with no other desire than to place myself correctly before you and them.

With the assurance that I reciprocate your expressions of personal good feeling.

I am, Sir, your friend, very respectfully.

sonsi good feeling.

I am, Bir, your friend, very respectfully,
JAMES C. VAN DYKE.

To his Excellency JAMES BUCHANAN, President.

THE AMERICAN BONAPARTES.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: The marriage of Jerome Bonaparte with Miss Paterson of Baltimore was not protected by the laws of the French Republic, afterward the laws of the French Empire.

The articles 170 and 171, book I, 1st vol ; chap ii. of the Civil Code, decreed March 11, and published March 21. 1803. say:

"A marriage contracted in a foreign country between a French-man and one of foreign birth, becomes lawful when performed according to the forms and rises used there, provided, it was preceded by the publications prescribed is detect) by the article to, and that the native Frence person did not violate the disposi-tions concerning the civil stautuse anumerated in the article. Fugither, that in three mouths after the taturn of the Frenchman

The articles of the civil code regulating the marriage of children, contracted without the permission of parents, or grand-parents, or family, are positive. Thus, a son who has not full twenty-five years cannot marry without the permission of his parents, or legal guardians Jerome Bonsparte was scarcely twenty years old when he contracted the marriage in Baltimore. Even when at the age of twenty-five years, before concluding a marriage, various legal proceedings, such as the respectful summoning of parents, etc., are obligatory before such a marriage becomes legal in the eye of the law.

Jerome Bonsparte did not conform to any of these various regulations of the Code, and most probably be cid not, and could not, fulfill other regulations of the law concerning the civil act of marriage. Neither was the law observed in regulating, as must be done in the case of every French citizen, the status of the offspring born in 1805. For these legal reasons, the family council convoked by Louis Napoleon did not, and could not, recognize the civil validity of the Baltimore marringe, and nene of the civil rights of a Frenchman attach to the effspring of this marriage. The French Code does not mention in any way the necessity of a marriage by the Church, and it is not therefrom that the civil status is conferred. Consu's are incompetent to legally record acts of marriage. The recognition of a prince of the blood is a favor, and has no bearing before the law. Such recognitions of a title in cases some way irregular before the law are often made, but do not change the intrinsic civil status of the recipient. Letitia Bonsparte's letter, using the expressions of a son or mother to Mr. Bonaparte of Bultimore is a manifestation of tenderness-often shown in similar occurrences-but has not, and cannot, have any civil or nolitical signification. New-York, April 17, 1869. FRENCH CIVIL CODE.

THE SLAVE-TRADE IN FLORIDA.

The fellowing letter has been communicated to THE TRINGS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, April 11, 1860. Sin: The latter addressed by you to the President conducted with com on the 7th ultime in relation to the supposed landing of possible success. .100 Africans on the coast of Florida, in Februar

last, having been by him referred to this Department, I directed the Uni ed States Marshal for the Northern District of Florida to inquire into the accuracy of the rumor, and advise me of the result of his investiga-Yesterday a communication was received from that officer in which he states he is satisfied after the most

careful and thorough investigation, that there is no foundation in truth for the report of such alleged landing. He visited the Lieut. Murray mentioned by your correspondent, who informed him that the rumor probably originated in a playful and exaggerated no account he had given, in the presence of some gentlemen from he had given, in the presence of some gentleman from the North, of the appearance of a strange vessel near the port of Jacksonville, which vessel, however, did not even land, although a beat was sent ashore to ascertain, as was believed, its position, upon return of which it as ain put out to sea.

The Marshal could find no other foundation for the

report, and he is therefore of the opinion that your in-formant, Mr. Darbrow, was misled as suggested by

This is doubtless the true explanation of the whole

matter.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant, J. THOMPSON, Secretary, Hon. Wm. H. Szwand, United States fenate.

NEGRO BURNING AT THE SOUTH. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: On the 18th of August last, I saw a negro burg by a mob, in Springfield, Mo. The cause of the lynching was an outrage committed upon the person of a lady residing near that city. On the same evening, a member of the Missouri Legislature, residing in Springfield, informed me that five years before he saw two negroes burned at the stake, in Jasper, one of the western counties of that State. He gave me full details of the affair, asserting that many slaves were brought in from the adjacent country to witness it; that the victims seemed to lose their consciousness immediate v after the flames struck their faces, &c. I have every reason to believe that my informant is a

name to any one desiring it.

Concinnati, Ohio, April 13, 1860. IRISH EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.-The Dublin con espondent of The London Times, under date of April writes: " For nearly two years or so it was generally sup-

reliable gentlemen, and will cheerfully furnish his

For nearly two years or so it was generally sup-posed that the exodus of the Irish peasantry was ac-complished, and that until snother generation arose we should hear no more of that narvelous decrease in the population which followed the famine of 1845-6. The figures, however, supplied by Mr. Donnelly's last statistics have dissipated that idea, and their truchful-ness has been corroborated by the accounts which have come from the provinces since the corroborate of the and come from the provinces since the opening of the emigration season. Advices from Cork of Saturday date state that on the previous day upwars of 300 pas date state that on the previous day newarf of 300 passengers were embarked at Queenstown, for New-York,
on board the Ecinburg, by the local agents, Mesars.
C. and W. D. Seymour & Co. The Mesars. Scott also
embarked a large number of passengers in the AngloSaxon for Portiand. The emigrants were, many of
them, attended as far as Queenstown by their relatives
and friends, and the scene presented on the piers and
querys as they parted was one of preat anionation and
interest. From the port of Silgo it is stated that during the mast month them. interest. From the port of Sigo it is stated that dur-ing the post month there has been a regular flight of emigrants from the west of Ireland. On Friday nearly emigrants possed through Silgo for America by 200 emigrants passed through Silgo for America by way of Liverpoel, not to speak of those going by Gal-way. The great mejority of them were from Belauti-let, in the County of Mayo. A considerable number also belonged to the County of Silgo. The tide of emigration (says a local paper) has set in in right nest from the western province."

THE TWO LOVEJOYS.

From The Toledo Blade. The recent speech of Hon. Owen Lovejoy of Plinois, and the attempt made by the Democrats to intimidate and bully him into silence, have recalled the circumstance attending the death of his brother at the lambs of the same stripe of men as the cowardly crew who exhibited their true characters in the House on the took hims.

Elijah P. Lovejoy, the brother of Owen Lovejoy, was a native of Maine, and was graduated at Waterville College in 1828. He practiced law for some time in St. Louis, Mo., but subsequently entered the chard, became an agent of the Sunday School Union, and was finally selected to conduct a religious journal in St. Louis. In his editorial capacity, he maintained the right of an American citizen to free discussion; and when a free colored man was burned to death near St. Louis, he rebuked the savage outrage in such terms as it decerved; and for this he was driven out of the Sinte of Missouri. of Misecuri.

of Missouri.

He next established himself at Alton, Illinois and began the publication of a paper called The altern Observer. In this journal he avowed his opposition to the system of Slavery, and published a long exposition of his views on the subject. Being on the berder of a Slave State, his words raised a storm of popular fury, and three times his office was demolished and his press destroyed; but his friends promptly came to his assistance, and replaced the property of which he enemies had robbed him, in violation of law and justice. The publication of The Observer was thereforesumed.

In November, 1837, Mr. Lovejoy's press havin been recently destroyed and a new one ordered, meeting was called, ostensibly for the purpose of meeting was called, ostensibly for intimidule the b meeting was called, ostensibly for the purpose of all laying excitement, but really to intimidate the beld advocate of free speech. Mr. Lovejoy appeared at this meeting, and, in a brilliant and many speech, defended the freedom of conscience and the liberty of the press. Soon after, his press arrived, and on the 7th of November, 1837, it was lodged in a stone warehouse, where Mr. Lovejoy and some of his friends took shelter, ready to defend it against the expected attack. The mob assembled the same night and fired upon the building, but failing to dislodge the occupants, they attempted to set fire to the warehouse. Mr. Lovejoy went out to prevent them, when he was shot dead, pierced with three backshot.

Mr. Lovejoy left a wife and three children.

Mr. Lovejoy left a wife and three children. Mrs Lovejoy stood by him nobly in his trials, and particu-larly during a brutal assault upon him previous to the fatal affray at Alton. When Lovejoy's mother learned the idings of his death, she exclaimed, "It is well. I had rather he should fall a marryr to his cause, them prove recream to his principles."

SOUTHERN COURTEMES - Mies Phebe Davis, a woman usually resteing in Syracuse, has for some years gained such a living as she could by selling a small book written by herself. In the prosecution of this employment she has traveled about the country, and not long since found benself in Coarleston, South Carolina As soon as it was discovered that she went from Syracuse, the alarm was given that she was circulating incendiary documents. She at once offered er book for examination, and a careful inspection could not detect a word about Slavery, direct or neirect. But she was from the North, and therefore she was arrested and confined in the cell of a prison an entire night; though she was assured that she would be treated with as much propriety as the circomatances would allow, she was yet exposed to constant alarm from the neighborhood of the criminals in the same jail. In the morning, the Mayor took the keys of Miss Davis's trunk, and satisfied bimself by a personal examination that it coutained nothing incendiary. Then he returned to Miss Davis, said to her that her book would not sell in that region, and discharged her from custody, assuring her that the matter should not be published. Nevertheless, op her arrival in Riebmond, she found in The Disputch

the following paragraph:

"Is Charleston, S. C., Toursday, a Miss P. B. Davis, from Syracuse, N. Y., was arrested for having in her possession incendiary documents, for which she had been sent off from Ringgold, Gs., and Opelika, Ala. She had been se far west as Mesissippi."

This statement was false in most of its particulars, she having never been at the places mentioned. The effect of the paragraph, however, was to close the South against Miss Davis, and she returned home to Syracuse.

AN INDIGNANT MOTHER. - A correspondent of The Boston Traveller writes that on Toursday evening a man in Weburn, Mase, who had entired away and ruined a young girl, was met on the street by the mother, who flogged him with a cowbife till he ran, then pursued him, and continued the castigation till the whip was broken.

The Commonwealth is a handsome newspaper, pub lished weekly at Des Moines, Iowa, by W. H. Hoxie & Co. It is decidedly Republican in politics, and is conducted with commendable ability. We wish it al

THE MADISON COUNTY (KY.) DIFFICULTIES .- Th

Cincinnati Gazcite of the 9th says:

"We have advices from the 'seat of war' in Madison County up to Friday evening, from which we gather that the Committee of Safety express themselves satisfied with the expulsion of the Radicals; that they will not undert ke to clear out the Republicans, and that the difficulty may be considered at an end. We are also assured that this will, in all probability, be the last of mobs in Kentacky. Some of the best men in the State have proceedings, and there is a want of sympathy in quarters from which encouraging words were confidently calculated upon."

A Figh Story — In the State Board of Agriculture's rooms, in the State House, is a large glass box or ves-Cincinnati Gazette of the 9th says:

rooms in the State House, is a large glass box or vessel, wherein are kept several live specimens of fish, smong others a sunfish about six inches in length. The Screenery recently caught a common horse looch and placed it in the water with the fish. A contest immeplaced it in the water with the fish. A contest immediately began between the sunfish and the leech, involving life or death to the worm, which was watched with much interest and curiosity. The sunfish attempted to evalow the leech head foremost, but the last or fastened himself to the under jaws of the fish and obstinately refused to be awallowed. The next thing was for the fish to get the leech out of its mouth, and to this end various ingenious maneuvers were resorted to without effect. At last the fish, raising his mouth above the surface of the water, blew the bloodsucker from his position. Again the first but the willy worm fast-ened timeself outside of he seems's mouth, and had to be dislodged by a repetition of the blowing design. The s ruggle lasted for more than a week, and at last the fish succeeded in getting the leach down, whereat he manifested his satisfaction by a series of inexplicable curvets. But a sat the exultation of the finny viotor was brief, for the next morning found Mr. Sunish floating sidewise upon the surface of the water—dead. The hoodsucker had triumphed, even in death, and left THE CHICAGO LIGHT-HOUSE.—The N. Y. Times

THE CHICAGO LIGHT-HOUSE.—The N. Y. Times Washington correspondent says: "There is a prospect of another Committee of Investigation in the matter of the Chicago Light-House appropriation of the last Corgress giving \$85,000 for the protection and repairs of the light-house and piers at that port. Mr. Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, during the last Summer, has expended \$25,000 upon the light-house. He then refused to pay the remaider, and it is believed that the money has been used for other purposes. Accordingly, a resolution was put through both Houses, instructing him to pay over the remaining \$60,000 for the protection of the piers, which are so decayed that in a chort time they will be worth nothing as ad. Mr. Cobb failed to comply with this instruction, and Mr. Clay, after the interference of the President, moved and obtained a reconsideration of the whole matter in the tained a reconsideration of the whole matter in the tamed a reconsideration of the whole matter in the Senate. Mr. Farnsworth, the representative of that city, says be can prove all these things, and desires to make a move upon it in the House. Mears Douglas and Trombull processe to do the same thing in the Sen-are. They think it will make Chicago a stronger Re-publican city than ever."

A schooner has lately arrived in Newport Harbor from a craise after sea elephant oil in the vicinity of the Desolation Islands, situated west of Cape Hore, between that and the Straits of Magellan. This branch between that and the Straits of Magelian. This branch of fiel ery is said to be superseding some what of late years the whale fishery, and is quite as a successful. In vessels were on the const when the schooner sailed—two ships, three barks, and five schooners. One of the ships had on board 3,300 barrels of oil, and the other 3,000. One bark had 1,800 barrels and the other was full. The schooners generally operate as tenders to the larger vessels, being employed for navigating the simple rivers, where the sea elephant abounds. The oil is tried out on abore and then carred by the schooners on board the heavier craft, which are moored in desper water.

A DANGEROUS FRAUL.—A one dollar bill of the Cockeco Bank, Dover, N. H., so ingeniously altered to a ten us to defy any but the most sharp-sighted and experienced to detect the fraud, was sent to one of the Salem, Muss., banks on Monday in deposit, by a person who had been deceived in taking it.